



# Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited

Flat C, 23/F., Lucky Plaza,  
315-321 Lockhart Road,  
Wan Chai, Hong Kong, China

## ESPS Peer-review Report

**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Cardiology

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 7584

**Title:** THE CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN IN THE ACUTE PHASE OF ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

**Reviewer code:** 02639907

**Science editor:** Wen, Ling-Ling

**Date sent for review:** 2013-11-26 15:15

**Date reviewed:** 2013-12-03 23:21

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

I suggest to add the prognostic value of HbA1C, which is the major title of this review, into the table 1. The current table 1 only showed the prevalence rate of HbA1C over several clinical observational studies. This can help the readers to understand the whole picture. Please kindly provide any clinical driven benefit from following the screening algorithm in figure 1. I think the readers will be misled being as the standard screening algorithm in practice. Third, the grammar should be rechecked and format should be reformed. English edition is mandatory.



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**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 7584

**Title:** THE CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN IN THE ACUTE PHASE OF ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

**Reviewer code:** 02454979

**Science editor:** Wen, Ling-Ling

**Date sent for review:** 2013-11-26 15:15

**Date reviewed:** 2013-12-11 12:36

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

### COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Well written .needs minor language polishing.



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**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Cardiology

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 7584

**Title:** THE CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN IN THE ACUTE PHASE OF ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

**Reviewer code:** 02520738

**Science editor:** Wen, Ling-Ling

**Date sent for review:** 2013-11-26 15:15

**Date reviewed:** 2014-01-02 23:37

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Bari, January, 02nd 2014 To: Lian-Sheng Ma, President and Company Editor-in-Chief Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited World Journal of Cardiology Title: "THE CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN IN THE ACUTE PHASE OF ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION" Dear Editor, We have read through the manuscript and we think that this is a very interesting work, which dealt with a theme very often misunderstood by clinical cardiologists. The English is fluent. We think that the authors should only pay more attention to family history of diabetes. They could discuss such a point in relation to the article of Pannaciulli N et al. [Diabetes Care. 2003 Apr;26(4):1230-4], as well as the role of insulin sensitivity on general, systemic vascular atherosclerosis in relation to De Pergola et al.'s work [Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord. 2000 Jul;24(7):825-9].



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**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 7584

**Title:** THE CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN IN THE ACUTE PHASE OF ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

**Reviewer code:** 02397853

**Science editor:** Wen, Ling-Ling

**Date sent for review:** 2013-11-26 15:15

**Date reviewed:** 2014-01-09 07:21

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper titled "The clinical significance of glycosylated hemoglobin in the acute phase of ST elevation myocardial infarction" by Lazzeri et al. is overall well written and interesting. The authors emphasized the importance of the prognostic of glycosylated hemoglobin in the acute phase of ST elevation myocardial infarction through a systematic review and meta-analysis. It is publishable in largely its current form; however it could be improved by a few relatively minor changes (as outlined below):

- In the section of "Glycosylated hemoglobin and long term mortality in STEMI patients", the authors described "At Cox regression analysis, Hb A1c  $\geq 6.5\%$  was not related to 1-year post discharge mortality in patients with previously diagnosed diabetes nor in those without previously known diabetes.", but the group of patient without previously known diabetes is not mentioned earlier in paragraph. Three groups are mentioned; In our series 276 patients with previously diagnosed diabetes (276/1205, 22.9%, Group A), 78 patients without previously known diabetes and Hb A1c  $\geq 6.5\%$  (78/1205, 6.5%, Group B) and 851 patients without previously known diabetes and Hb A1c  $< 6.5\%$  (851/1205, 70.1%, Group C).
- In the 5 page, the sentence of "All these factors have been associated with increased risk of early death by others (16) and us (17-21)" is something strange. What does mean by others and us?
- The separation and creation of "Conclusion" section in the close of manuscript.
- The citation in manuscript and the format of reference are unmet the WJC guideline.
  - PubMed citation numbers for the reference list, e.g. PMID and DOI, which can be found at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=pubmed> and <http://www.crossref.org/SimpleTextQuery/>, respectively.
- Carefully review and correct the typos, word spacing, and grammar on the manuscript ex) abnormalitie, cardiovascular disease (CDV),



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Hb1c, Hb A1c, mmol/mol, etc. 6. Abbreviations and acronyms are often defined the first time. ex) OR, CI in statistics data; HDL, ICCU, OPTIMAAL, MACE, GAMI, MSTE ACS in study name or parameters, etc.



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**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 7584

**Title:** THE CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN IN THE ACUTE PHASE OF ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

**Reviewer code:** 02458760

**Science editor:** Wen, Ling-Ling

**Date sent for review:** 2013-11-26 15:15

**Date reviewed:** 2014-01-11 23:43

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

### COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this review Lazzeri et al. analyzed, as stated by the same Authors, “the prognostic significance of HbA1c measured in the acute phase in patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) submitted to primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)” and “the role of HbA1c as a screening tool for glucose intolerance in patients with STEMI”. The paper is well written and clear; however, the following minor points should be considered by the Authors: - The prognostic role of HbA1c is not clear in Table 1 - Please correct typos (e.g. Figure 1 “weekds”, etc.)



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**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 7584

**Title:** THE CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN IN THE ACUTE PHASE OF ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

**Reviewer code:** 02797788

**Science editor:** Wen, Ling-Ling

**Date sent for review:** 2013-11-26 15:15

**Date reviewed:** 2014-01-12 12:20

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The study reviewed the merit of HbA1c in patients with STEMI, and provided evidence for further studies. However, as a traditional review, some points need to be paid attention by the authors which are as followings. 1. The author proposed an algorithm (Figure 1) based on pragmatic grounds which can be applied in STEMI patients without known diabetes in order to detect glucose intolerance abnormalities at the early phase. However, no assessment and evaluation on the application of the algorithm is provided which limits its reliability. 2. As in Table 1, the author listed studies providing prevalence of glucose intolerance in patients with acute myocardial infarction, but how these studies were included and if there existed missed important studies are unknown. Hence, a systematic review methods can be used if possible. Furthermore, for the deviation among the individual studies with no quantitative integrated analysis, the power of the evidence and conclusion is limited.